



Advocates for Workplace Fairness

July 27, 2023

**Via CM/ECF**

The Honorable Gabriel W. Gorenstein  
United States District Court for the  
Southern District of New York  
500 Pearl Street  
New York, NY 1007

Re: *Wood et al. v. Mike Bloomberg 2020, Inc.*, No. 20 Civ. 2489 (LTS)(GWG)

Dear Judge Gorenstein:

Pursuant to the parties' Stipulated Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order ("Confidentiality Agreement"), ECF No. 70, and Rule 2(E) of Your Honor's Individual Rules, Plaintiffs hereby request that the redacted portions of Defendant's July 25, 2023 letter ("Letter"), ECF No. 370, the redacted portions of Plaintiffs' July 27, 2023 letter opposition ("Opposition"), and the contents of this letter to remain under seal.<sup>1</sup> The redacted material is purely discovery-related, highly sensitive, and private. The Court has already granted prior requests to seal letters raising these same issues. *See* ECF No. 367.

In *Lugosch v. Pyramid Co. of Onondaga*, 435 F.3d 110 (2d Cir. 2006), the Second Circuit set out a three-step process for determining whether a document may be filed under seal. First, the court must determine whether the document at issue is a "judicial document." *Lugosch*, 435 F.3d at 119. If so, the court must next determine the weight to be given to the presumption of public access. *Id.* After determining the weight of the presumption of access, the court must balance the competing considerations against it, including "the privacy interests of those resisting disclosure." *Id.* at 120 (quoting *United States v. Amodeo*, 44 F.3d 141, 145 (2d Cir. 1995)).

Despite the presumption in favor of public access to judicial documents, there is no presumed right of access to information filed concerning discovery issues. *See id.* at 119 (providing that "the mere filing of a paper or document with the court is insufficient to render that paper a judicial document subject to the right of public access." (quoting *Amodeo*, 44 F.3d at 145))). Rather, "the item filed must be relevant to the performance of the judicial function and

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<sup>1</sup> Tristan Angulo's deposition took place on May 8, 2023. At the end of the deposition, Plaintiffs' counsel designated the entire transcript as confidential pending their review of the transcript for confidentiality designations, which must be made within 10 business days after receipt of a final and official deposition transcript. ECF No. 70 ¶ 4(b). Plaintiffs received Mr. Angulo's final and official deposition transcript on May 15, 2023, and notified Defendant of their confidentiality designations under the parties' Confidentiality Agreement on May 25, 2023.

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useful in the judicial process,” *id.*, such as “pleadings in civil litigation (other than discovery motions and accompanying exhibits),” *Bernstein v. Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP*, 814 F.3d 132, 140 (2d Cir. 2016). *See also Joy v. North*, 692 F.2d 880, 893 (2d Cir. 1982) (“Discovery involves the use of compulsory process to facilitate orderly preparation for trial, not to educate or titillate the public.”); *Winfield v. City of New York*, No. 15 Civ. 5236, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 103612, at \*15 (S.D.N.Y. July 5, 2017) (holding “that documents filed with the court in connection with discovery-related disputes are not judicial documents”).

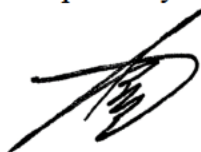
Even if a document constitutes a “judicial document,” the presumption of access is significantly weaker if the issue before the Court is discovery-related. “[T]he presumption of public access in filings submitted in connection with discovery disputes or motions *in limine* is generally somewhat lower than the presumption applied to material introduced at trial, or in connection with dispositive motions such as motions for dismissal or summary judgment.” *Brown v. Maxwell*, 929 F.3d 41, 50 (2d Cir. 2019). Whether the judicial document plays a significant role in “determining [a] litigants’ substantive rights” is critical to this analysis, and as the judicial document becomes less relevant to a litigant’s substantive rights, “the weight of the presumption decline.” *United States v. Amodeo*, 71 F.3d 1044, 1049 (2d Cir. 1995); *see also Bernstein*, 814 F.3d at 142.

The content Plaintiffs seek to seal include references to the subject matter of Plaintiff Tristan Angulo’s deposition testimony, which Defendant did not attach to its Letter. The redactions in Bloomberg’s Letter and Plaintiffs’ Opposition should remain under seal because the discussion concerns a discovery dispute: whether Mr. Angulo should answer Bloomberg’s questions, and whether [REDACTED] ECF Nos. 370, 374. No parties’ substantive rights in this litigation are implicated by the Court’s resolution of the discovery dispute.

Additionally, Plaintiffs have a strong privacy interest in sealing the redactions in Bloomberg’s Letter because they concern highly sensitive subject matter and *anticipated* testimony [REDACTED] As described in Plaintiffs’ Opposition, ECF No. 374, Mr. Angulo [REDACTED] Accordingly, references to both the testimony he provided and testimony he might provide in response to further questioning – in Bloomberg’s Letter, Plaintiffs’ Opposition, and this request – should remain under seal. *See Huaman v. Sirois*, No. 13 Civ. 484, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 51873, at \*18 (D. Conn. Apr. 20, 2015) (holding that, “because there is no presumption of public access to discovery materials,” [REDACTED]).

We thank the Court for its attention to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,



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Justin M. Swartz

CC: All Counsel of Record (via ECF)